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ABSTRACT

The Federal Government provides substantial funding for education well beyond programs operated by the Department of Education (ED). Total federal support for education in fiscal year 1989 is estimated at $57.9 billion, an increase of $18.8 billion, or 48 percent, since 1980. After adjustment for inflation, federal education funds decreased 0.7 percent between FY 80 and FY 89. Of the estimated $330.5 billion spent on education in FY 89, federal funding amounted to $35.1 billion (11 percent) and funding from other sources amounted to $295.4 billion. For FY 89, estimated on-budget federal funds for education program support were $46.7 billion, an increase of 36 percent for current dollars, but a decrease of 9 percent since 1980 after adjusting for inflation. Funds for off-budget support (mostly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $11.2 billion, a rise of 56 percent between FY 80 and FY 89 in constant dollars, and 133 percent in current dollars. Between FY 80 and FY 89, after adjusting for inflation, Federal program funds for education for elementary and secondary education declined 17 percent; postsecondary funds declined 27 percent; other education funds increased 38 percent; and funds for academic research at higher education institutions increased 36 percent. Federal funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, reflecting sharp increases in programs at all education levels. In FY 89, ED outlays totalled $20.6 billion, an increase of 5 percent from FY 80. The estimated federal share of education institution expenditures declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 11 percent in FY 89. About 61 percent of total federal education support went to education institutions in FY 89. Nine tables and two charts are included and six tables are appended. (MLH)

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Survey Report

August 1990

Federal Support for Education:

Fiscal Years 1980 to 1989

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Federal Support for Education:

Fiscal Years 1980 to 1989

Charlene M. Hoffman
Data Development Division

Data Series:
FF-90

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES 90-662

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August 1990

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Federal Funds for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1989

Highlights

The Federal Government provides substantial funding for education well beyond programs operated by the Department of Education (ED). Total Federal support for education in fiscal year (FY) 1989 is estimated at $57.9 billion, an increase of $18.8 billion, or 48 percent, since 1980. After adjustment for inflation, Federal funds for education decreased 0.7 percent between FY 80 and FY 89 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).

- It is important to note that schools and colleges derive only about 11 percent (FY 89) of their revenues from the Federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from State and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $330.5 billion spent on education in FY 89, Federal funding amounted to $35.1 billion and funding from other sources amounted to $295.4 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 20 and 21).

- For FY 89, estimated on-budget Federal funds for education were $46.7 billion for program support--an increase of 36 percent for current dollars but a decrease of 9 percent since FY 80 after adjusting for inflation. Funds for off-budget support (which is predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $11.2 billion, a rise of 56 percent between FY 80 and FY 89 in constant dollars and 133 percent in current dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).

- Between FY 80 and FY 89, after adjusting for inflation, Federal program funds for elementary and secondary education declined 17 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 27 percent; other education funds (which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 38 percent; and funds for academic research at institutions of higher education increased 36 percent (see table 2B on page 8).

- Federal funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, reflecting sharp increases in both elementary and secondary education and postsecondary education programs. Elementary and secondary education rose by 134 percent between FY 65 and FY 70, and a further 23 percent by FY 75, after adjustment for inflation. Postsecondary programs rose by 125 percent between FY 65 and FY 70 and by 47 percent between FY 70 and FY 75. Between FY 75 and FY 80, Federal funding for these two program areas showed only small changes (see table A in appendix, page 29).

- In contrast to the rapid rises in elementary and secondary and postsecondary education programs between FY 65 and FY 70, Federal funding for university research declined 2 percent between FY 65 and FY 70 and increased only 1 percent between FY 70 and FY 75, after adjustment for inflation. College research funding rose about 14 percent between FY 75 and FY 80 (see table A in appendix, page 29).

- In FY 89, (ED) outlays totaled $20.6 billion, reflecting an increase of 5 percent from FY 80, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, ED's share of total Federal on-budget education support also rose from 38 percent to 44 percent (see chart 1, page 3).

- The estimated Federal share of expenditures of education institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 11 percent in FY 89, resulting in a proportionate increase in funding from other sources. Among the elementary and secondary education institutions, the Federal share declined from 12 to 8 percent, and at institutions of higher education, the Federal share declined from 18 to 15 percent (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 20 and 21.)

- About 61 percent of total Federal education support went to education institutions in FY 89. Another 18 percent was used for student support. Banks and other lending agencies received about 10 percent and all other recipients, including libraries, museums, and Federal institutions, received the balance of about 12 percent (see table F in appendix, page 43).

- In FYs 80, 88, and 89, Federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see chart 2, page 5, and table A in appendix, page 29):

	1980	1988	1989*
	[In billions of current dollars]		
On-budget	$34.3	$43.1	$46.7
elementary and secondary	16.0	18.6	19.8
postsecondary (on-budget)	10.9	10.4	11.9
libraries, museums, and other	1.5	3.0	3.2
university research	5.8	11.1	11.8
Off-budget	4.8	10.6	11.2
Total	$39.1	$53.7	$57.9
	[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]		
On-budget	$51.2	$44.8	$46.7
elementary and secondary	23.9	19.4	19.8
postsecondary (on-budget)	16.3	10.8	11.9
libraries, museums, and other	2.3	3.1	3.2
university research	8.6	11.5	11.8
Off-budget	7.2	11.0	11.2
Total	$58.3	$55.9	$57.9

* Estimated.

- The Federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 89 were (see table 3, page 9, and table B in appendix, page 30):

	1980	1988	1989*
	[In billions of current dollars]		
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$18.3	$20.6
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.4	6.2	6.4
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	5.5	5.8
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.4	3.7
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.4	2.4
Dept. of Labor	1.9	2.3	2.3
National Science Foundation	.8	1.3	1.6
	[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]		
Dept. of Education	$19.6	$19.1	$20.6
Dept. of Health and Human Services	8.1	6.5	6.4
Dept. of Agriculture	6.8	5.7	5.8
Dept. of Defense	2.3	3.5	3.7
Dept. of Energy	2.4	2.5	2.4
Dept. of Labor	2.8	2.4	2.3
National Science Foundation	1.2	1.4	1.6

* Estimated.

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Introduction

This report provides a comprehensive picture of total Federal financial support for education for fiscal years 1980 through 1989.[1] The appendix tables in the back of this report, however, have additional data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975. In order to account for all Federal support for education, programs having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes (see tables A and C in appendix).

Assembling data on Federal funds for education is complex for a number of reasons. First, Federal education programs are found in dozens of Federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one Federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education in 1980, many large and significant Federal education programs are outside of ED. To get a more complete account of Federal support for education, the education support from all Federal agencies has been included.

A second complicating factor is that many Federal programs involving education have other primary concerns. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the FBI Academy. Also, a variety of problems ranging from poverty to helping veterans are addressed, in part, through Federal education programs.

Third, the off-budget support is sometimes overlooked or misunderstood. These off-budget amounts are non-Federal support which are raised as a result of Federal legislation (see page 12).

The fourth consideration is estimated Federal tax expenditures, which in this report include only losses in tax revenue incurred by the Federal government because of education deductions to income allowed by Federal tax provisions. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures.

It is also important to note that FY 89 data are all estimated and will be revised later for all Federal departments and agencies including the Department of Education. These estimated FY 89 outlays are from various Federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, Fiscal year 1990*.

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the Federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the near future.

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[1] Some data have been revised.

Federal support for education falls into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and Federal tax expenditures.

1. On-budget Federal support is provided through programs funded by annual Congressional appropriations.

2. Off-budget Federal support is generated by Federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education generated by Federal programs. Although off-budget programs are excluded from on-budget totals by law, a contingent Federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of Federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions and by Federal matching grants to institutions of higher education and States. Almost all off-budget education support goes to postsecondary education.

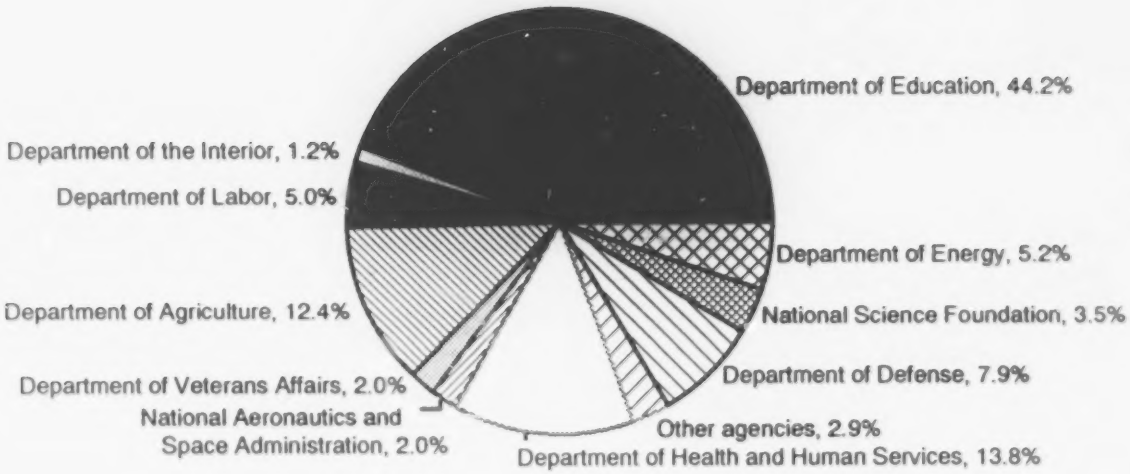
3. Federal tax expenditures are revenue losses attributable to provisions of the Federal tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption or deduction from gross income or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability. An example would be charitable contributions to educational institutions.

This report also shows current and constant dollar comparisons. based on the composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Historical Tables, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1990*. The inflation index rose 49.1 percent between FY 80 and FY 89. Additional technical information appears in the *Sources and Methodology* section.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) intends to publish an annual report on Federal funds for education. Other reports on Federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980*, Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation; "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1988", NCES, and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years, NCES.

This bulletin has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of the National Center for Education Statistics, there were Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, Peter S. Stowe, and William J. Fowler, Jr. Within the Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation, there were Neil C. Nelson, Faye Tavernier, and Maurice Stewart. Outside reviewers were Jay Noell from the Congressional Budget Office, Wilbur Turner from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Barry White from the Office of Management and Budget.

Chart 1.--Distribution of Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 1989


Department of Education, 44.2%
Department of the Interior, 1.2%
Department of Labor, 5.0%
Department of Energy, 5.2%
Department of Agriculture, 12.4%
National Science Foundation, 3.5%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 2.0%
Department of Defense, 7.9%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.0%
Other agencies, 2.9%
Department of Health and Human Services, 13.8%

Total = $46.7 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, Fiscal year 1990;* and National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989.*

Federal Support for Education

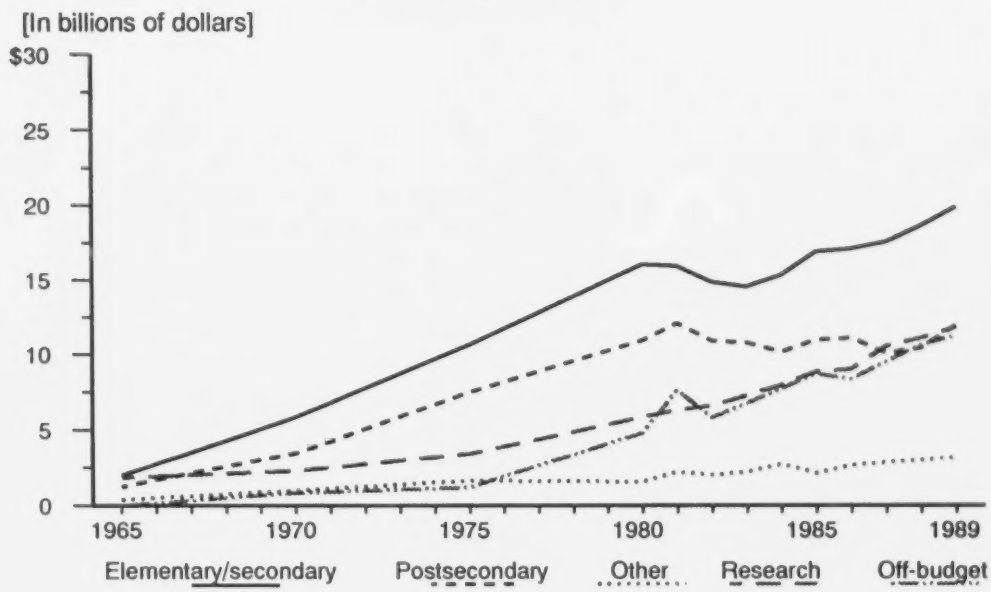
Total Federal on-budget and off-budget support for education is estimated to be $57.9 billion in FY 89, an increase of 48 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, this amounts to a decrease of 0.7 percent. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.) Even after adjusting for inflation, Federal funding for education rose dramatically between FYs 65 and 75 reflecting an increase of 189 percent for elementary and secondary education; 230 percent for postsecondary education; and 127 percent for other education (see chart 2). Student loan monies generated by Federal programs grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to $2.6 billion in FY 75. In contrast to most sectors of education support during FYs 65 and 75, funding for research and development dropped slightly, (0.6 percent) after adjustment for inflation. Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except for student loans which grew rapidly. Because of the expansion of the student loans through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need, funds generated by Federal programs rose from $2.6 billion in FY 75 to $7.2 billion in FY 80 (constant 1989 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, Federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, other education, and research at colleges and universities. Between 1980 and 1983, total Federal on-budget and off-budget support for education dropped by 14 percent after adjustment for inflation (see tables 1B and table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in regular program funds for education (18 percent), and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume in student loans generated by Federal programs. After 1983, total Federal on-budget and off-budget support began to rise again, increasing almost 16 percent by 1989 after adjustment for inflation. This rise was due to increases for Federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (13 percent); other education (19 percent); research at colleges and universities (35 percent); and an increase of 37 percent for off-budget support. Federal on-budget funds for education were estimated to have increased 4 percent between FY 88 and FY 89 in constant dollars.

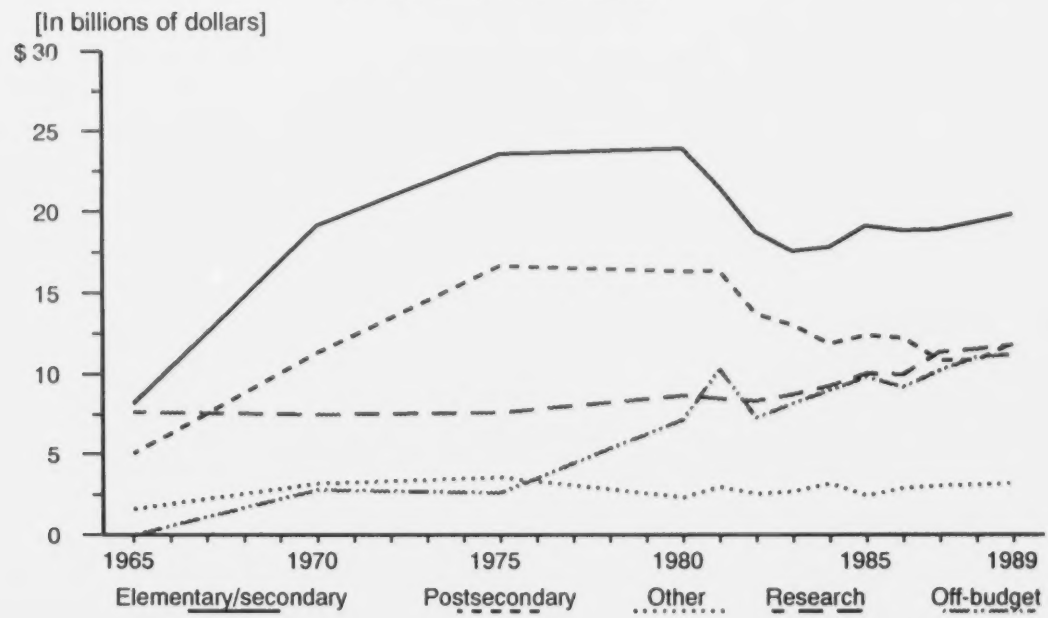
Off-budget support showed an increase in real dollars between FY 80 and FY 89 (56 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These off-budget amounts tend to fluctuate because of changing tuition rates and changing program regulations which affect the number and amount of student loans.

Chart 2.--Federal support for education, by level: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989

[In current dollars]



[In constant 1989 dollars]



SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix,* fiscal years 1967 to 1990; and *Historical Tables, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1990;* and National Science Foundation, and *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 1989.

Table 1A.--Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1989
[In billions of current dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year					Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	1980	1983	1986	1988	1989*	
Total	$39.1	$41.5	$48.1	$53.7	$57.9	48.0
Federal program funds, on-budget	34.3	34.7	39.7	43.1	46.7	36.1
Non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs, off-budget	4.8	6.8	8.3	10.6	11.2	132.6

*Estimated.

Table 1B.--Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1989
[In billions of constant FY 1989 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year					Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	1980	1983	1986	1988	1989*	
Total	$58.3	$50.1	$53.1	$55.9	$57.9	-0.7
Federal program funds, on-budget	51.2	41.9	43.9	44.8	46.7	-8.7
Non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs, off-budget	7.2	8.2	9.2	11.0	11.2	56.0

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, 1990*.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1989; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Total Federal education program funds are estimated to be $46.7 billion for FY 89. After adjustment for inflation, this figure represents a decline of almost 9 percent between FY 80 and FY 89 (see table 2B and table A in appendix). However, Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 6 years, rising by 11 percent between 1983 and 1989, following a decline between 1980 and 1983 (see tables 2A, 2B, and table A in appendix).

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of Federal aid, $19.8 billion or 42 percent in FY 89. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs declined 17 percent between FY 80 and FY 89 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decreasing in the early 1980s and rising in the later 1980s as did Federal funding overall. Postsecondary education programs received the second largest share of Federal aid, amounting to $11.9 billion, or 25 percent of total funds in FY 89. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed an even larger decline between 1980 and 1989 (27 percent) than did the elementary and secondary programs. Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $11.8 billion, or 24 percent of the total. In contrast to general programs (primarily supporting student loan and grant programs) for postsecondary education, Federal support for research showed an increase of Federal spending in constant dollars of 36 percent between FY 80 and FY 89. The inflation-adjusted amounts for research have increased every year since 1982, except for 1986. The remaining 7 percent of Federal aid, or about $3.2 billion, is estimated for "other" education programs, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. "Other" education programs increased 38 percent from FY 80 to FY 89, after adjustment for inflation. The "other" education program declined slightly in the early 1980s and began rising after 1985 (see chart 2).

Table 2A.--Federal program funds for education and related activities, by level: **Fiscal years 1980 to 1989**
[In billions of current dollars]

Level of program	Fiscal year				Percent change	
	1980	1983	1988	1989*	FY 80 to FY 89	FY 83 to FY 89
Total	$34.3	$34.7	$43.1	$46.7	36.1	34.5
Elementary and secondary	16.0	14.5	18.6	19.8	23.8	36.6
Postsecondary education	10.9	10.8	10.4	11.9	8.8	10.7
Other	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.2	105.3	44.2
University research	5.8	7.2	11.1	11.8	103.1	62.9

*Estimated.

Table 2B.--Federal program funds for education and related activities, by level: Fiscal years 1980 to 1989
[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]

Level of program	Fiscal year				Percent change	
	1980	1983	1988	1989*	FY 80 to FY 89	FY 83 to FY 89
Total	$51.2	$41.9	$44.8	$46.7	-8.7	11.4
Elementary and secondary	23.9	17.6	19.4	19.8	-16.9	13.1
Postsecondary education	16.3	13.0	10.8	11.9	-27.0	-8.4
Other	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	37.7	19.4
University research	8.6	8.7	11.5	11.8	36.3	34.8

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1989; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among Federal agencies, the Department of Education is the principal source of education funds at all program levels except for university research. ED's estimated FY 89 program funds were $20.6 billion--44 percent of the total (see table 3 and table C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most--$4.4 billion, or 37 percent of the total.

While total Federal program funds for education and related activities declined 9 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 to FY 89, education spending changes varied greatly among Federal departments and agencies. For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $3.5 billion to $0.9 billion (74 percent) between FY 80 and FY 89, after adjustment for inflation, whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration education spending increased from $0.4 billion to $2 billion, an increase of 144 percent between FY 80 and FY 89 (see table 3).

Of the 10 largest providers of Federal education program funding, five had an increase in Federal spending, after adjusting for inflation between FY 80 and FY 89. The agencies which showed the largest percentage increases in real dollars were the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (144 percent), Department of Defense (58 percent), and the National Science Foundation (34 percent). The other two agencies that showed increases were the Department of Education (5 percent) and the Department of Energy (2 percent).

Table 3.--Ten largest providers of Federal education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 88		FY 89*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	
Total	$51.2	100.0	$44.8	100.0	$46.7	100.0	-8.7
Dept. of Education (ED)	19.6	38.3	19.1	42.5	20.6	44.2	5.4
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	8.1	15.8	6.5	14.5	6.4	13.8	-20.7
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	6.8	13.3	5.7	12.7	5.8	12.4	-14.5
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	2.3	4.5	3.5	7.8	3.7	7.9	58.1
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	2.4	4.7	2.5	5.5	2.4	5.2	2.1
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	2.8	5.4	2.4	5.4	2.3	5.0	-16.3
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.0	1.6	3.5	34.1
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	.4	.7	.9	2.0	.9	2.0	144.3
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	3.5	6.9	1.0	2.2	.9	2.0	-73.5
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	.7	1.3	.5	1.2	.5	1.2	-16.7
All other Federal agencies	3.4	6.7	1.4	3.0	1.4	2.9	-59.8

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1989; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies (see table B in appendix).

Elementary and Secondary Programs

About half of the $19.8 billion spent by the Federal Government on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED). Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are Chapter 1, Grants for the Disadvantaged, Education for the Handicapped, Chapter 2, School Improvement Programs, Impact Aid, and Vocational and Adult Eeducation. The Department of Agriculture (USDA), the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities, funds the Child Nutrition program, which is the largest single Federally funded elementary and secondary education program.

Among other Federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Defense (DOD), which operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. This Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds the Head Start program for children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by

Social Security Benefit programs. The Department of Labor (DOL) provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training and Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of the Interior (INT) provides funds for education and welfare services for Indians through the Johnson-O'Malley Assistance and the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools programs. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) funds vocational and job training programs for service persons and veterans and also provides services to children and spouses of veterans through the Veterans Job Training Program and Readjustment Benefits programs.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

The Department of Education was the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $9.6 billion, or 81 percent of the $11.9 billion spent on postsecondary education in FY 89. The largest Federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance and the Guaranteed Student Loans programs. The Guaranteed Student Loans program includes only special allowances to the lender and in-school subsidized interest payments and payments for loan defaults. The funds made available through non-Federal organizations as a result of these programs are included under off-budget support. The Department of Defense (DOD), the second largest provider of funds to postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development. The third largest provider, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), funds programs for college students who are service persons or veterans and also for children and spouses of veterans. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) also supports college education through its Health Training programs.

Other Education Programs

"Other" education programs include funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, and a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad. In FY 89, about two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and about 11 percent came from the Department of Agriculture (USDA). The largest "other" education program in FY 89 was the Rehabilitative Services and Handicapped Research program funded through the Department of Education. The Library of Congress, Agency for International Development (AID), and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs.

University Research

The Department of Health and Human Services funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $4.4 billion in FY 89, exceeding the research funding of any other Federal department.

The Department of Energy (DOE) and the Department of Defense (DOD) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Science Foundation ($1.5 billion) is the only other agency with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 89 (see table 4 and table C in appendix).

Table 4.--The largest education program activities, by level: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]

Level and program, by agency	Expenditure			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	FY 80	FY 88	FY 89*	
		Elementary and secondary		
Total	$23.9	$19.4	$19.8	-16.9
Child Nutrition Programs (USDA)	5.0	4.5	4.6	-8.0
Grants for the Disadvantaged (ED)	4.8	4.2	4.2	-11.5
Education for the Handicapped (ED)	1.2	1.5	1.9	52.8
Job Training and Partnership Act (DOL)	2.1	1.7	1.6	-21.2
Head Start (HHS)	1.1	1.3	1.2	12.7
School Improvement Programs (ED)	1.2	.5	1.0	-6.4
Vocational and Adult Education (ED)	1.3	1.3	0.8	-35.5
Impact Aid Program (ED)	1.0	0.7	0.7	-29.9
Overseas Dependents Schools (DOD)	0.5	0.8	0.8	65.5
Job Corps (DOL)	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.3
Other elementary/secondary programs	5.0	2.2	2.2	-56.2
		Postsecondary education		
Total (on-budget)	$16.3	$10.8	$11.9	-27.0
Student Financial Assistance (ED)	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5
Guaranteed Student Loans (ED)	2.1	2.9	2.9	40.0
Other postsecondary programs	8.7	2.5	3.2	-63.6
		Other		
Total	$2.3	$3.1	$3.2	37.7
Rehabilitative Services and Handicapped Research (ED)	.6	1.6	1.6	154.3
Other education programs	1.7	1.5	1.6	-6.6
		University research		
Total	$8.6	$11.5	$11.8	36.3
Research (HHS)	3.1	4.4	4.4	41.3
Research (DOE)	2.2	2.4	2.4	9.8
Research (DOD)	1.0	1.9	2.0	108.8
Research (NSF)	1.1	1.3	1.5	33.6
Other research programs	1.3	1.5	1.5	17.1

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. See table C in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1989; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (See table C in appendix.)

Off-Budget Support

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the magnitude of the influence of Federal funds on education, one must also take into account non-Federal funds which are made available for education purposes because Federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. The off-budget funding is generated by Federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although off-budget programs are excluded from on-budget totals by law, a contingent Federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of Federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and public lending authorities. They may result in additional Federal spending and, hence, add to the Federal government deficit, which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means because of loan defaults and subsidies. Almost all education-related, off-budget support occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

The Perkins Loans program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 3,300 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loans revolving funds with total assets now exceeding $5 billion. These funds have been built up through 30 years of Federal capital contributions, with institutions providing one dollar for every nine Federal dollars. The Income Contingent Loans program created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 is a demonstration project that currently has a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions must match Federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine Federal dollars. Both the Perkins Loans and the Income Contingent Loans have revolving loan funds, from which new loans are made, and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. These institutional matching funds constitute off-budget support.

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to States to develop State-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by State contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Under the Work-Study Program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions that use these funds to provide generally up to 70 percent of the salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part-time, typically in on-campus jobs. The remaining 30 percent is provided by the school or some other employer. Up to 90 percent of a student's earnings may be from Federal funds if the job is part of a Community Service Learning Project.

Some $11.2 billion in off-budget funds--dollars that are generated by Federal education programs but do not appear in the U.S. Budget--benefited postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 89. This off-budget support amounted to more than 19 percent of the total Federal support for education. Off-budget support, combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and university research, amounted to $34.9 billion in FY 89, or about 60 percent of the total spent on education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the Guaranteed Student Loans program (GSL), new student loans totaling $10.9 billion were made in FY 89. The Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional $20.4 million in low-cost loans to financially needy students, and the Income Contingent Loans program accounted for $1.1 million. The State

Student Incentive Grant program also provided aid to students with $72 million in State matching grants in FY 89. Under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to about $170 million.

Table 5A.--Off-budget support for education generated by Federal programs: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In millions of current dollars]

Off-budget programs	FY 80	FY 88	FY 89*	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
Total	$4,816.5	$10,592.1	$11,201.5	132.6
Guaranteed Student Loans	4,598.0	10,380.0	10,938.0	137.9
Perkins Loans	31.8	20.6	20.4	-35.8
Income Contingent Loans	---	0.5	1.1	---
State Student Incentive Grants	76.5	73.0	72.0	-5.9
Work-Study Program	110.2	118.0	170.0	54.3

*Estimated.
---Data not available or not applicable.

Table 5B.--Off-budget support for education generated by Federal programs: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In millions of constant FY 89 dollars]

Off-budget programs	FY 80	FY 88	FY 89*	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
Total	$7,179.4	$11,027.1	$11,201.5	56.0
Guaranteed Student Loans	6,853.8	10,806.2	10.938.0	59.6
Perkins Loans	47.4	21.5	20.4	-57.0
Income Contingent Loans	---	0.5	1.1	---
State Student Incentive Grants	114.0	76.0	72.0	-36.8
Work-Study Program	164.3	122.8	170.0	3.5

*Estimated.
---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1989; unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures as Education Support

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. For example, deductions allowed for State and local taxes--major sources of local education funding--on Federal income tax returns affect Federal revenues and are known as tax expenditures by the Federal government. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize. Some of these Federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' Federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from Federal taxes of interest income from State and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Altogether, Federal tax expenditures were estimated at $16.4 billion in FY 88 (in FY 89 dollars), reflecting a decline of 19 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see tables 6A, 6B, and table A in appendix). One possible explanation is the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction have turned many itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.[2]

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the Federal Government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct Federal outlays for education. This is why Federal expenditures or tax subsidies should be taken into account when assessing the Federal financial support in education.

Table 6.--Estimated Federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1980, 1987, and 1988
[In billions of current and constant FY 89 dollars]

Estimated Federal tax expenditures	FY 80	FY 87	FY 88	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 88	Percent change, FY 87 to FY 88
In current dollars	$13.7	$19.2	$15.8	15.4	-17.7
In constant dollars ...	$20.4	$20.6	$16.4	-19.4	-20.4

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, contractor reports by Stephen M. Barro, "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to 1984" and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988." (See table A in appendix.)

[2] A more detailed report on tax expenditures will be released through the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for publication in the future.

Recipients

Not all Federal education support goes to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional educational institutions. Some goes directly to students (for out-of-pocket expenses), some to banks (to pay interest subsidies on guaranteed loans), some for direct Federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents' schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of Federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local educational agencies (LEAs), State education agencies (SEAs), students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the Federal Government (FED), which itself is a recipient of Federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities, such as military academies, Federal libraries, and Federal schools (see tables 7A, 7B, and tables D, E, and F in appendix). Also tabulated are "mixed" recipients, which is a category used when Federal program funds are available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and "other" recipients, which include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of Federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive Federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much Federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then use it for paying tuition at the same IHEs.

Table 7A.--Combined Federal (on-budget and off-budget) support for education, by category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of current dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 88		FY 89*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	$39.1	100.0	$53.7	100.0	$57.9	100.0	48.0
LEAs	10.9	28.0	11.7	21.8	12.6	21.8	15.5
SEAs	1.4	3.5	2.9	5.4	3.2	5.5	131.7
Students	9.0	23.0	9.6	17.9	10.2	17.6	13.1
IHEs	11.2	28.5	17.5	32.6	19.3	33.3	72.9
Federal	1.4	3.5	2.1	3.9	2.2	3.8	59.9
Mixed	2.5	6.4	4.5	8.3	4.7	8.0	85.1
Other	2.7	7.0	5.4	10.0	5.7	9.9	108.8

*Estimated.

Table 7B.--Combined Federal (on-budget and off-budget) support for education, by category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 88		FY 89*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	$58.3	100.0	$55.9	100.0	$57.9	100.0	-0.7
LEAs	16.3	28.0	12.2	21.8	12.6	21.8	-22.5
SEAs	2.0	3.5	3.0	5.4	3.2	5.5	55.5
Students	13.4	23.0	10.0	17.9	10.2	17.6	-24.1
IHEs	16.6	28.5	18.2	32.6	19.3	33.3	16.0
Federal	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.9	2.2	3.8	7.3
Mixed	3.8	6.4	4.6	8.3	4.7	8.0	24.2
Other	4.1	7.0	5.6	10.0	5.7	9.9	40.1

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1989; unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data. (See tables D, E, and F in appendix.)

Distribution of Federal Education Program Funds and Off-Budget Support

Total Federal education program funds and off-budget support amounted to $57.9 billion in FY 89. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, Students, Other, Mixed, SEAs, and the Federal Government. Federal education funds decreased about 0.7 percent between FY 80 and FY 89, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds for LEAs fell by 23 percent after adjustment for inflation, in large part due to the discontinuation of the local revenue-sharing program. The drop in funds for students was affected by the decline in education benefits for veterans and discontinuation of Social Security benefits for postsecondary students (see tables 8A, 8B, and tables D and F in appendix). There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 89 in programs for SEAs and Mixed recipients. This growth was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Department of Labor programs. The amount funded for the Other category rose by 40 percent between FY 80 and FY 89. Most of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Guaranteed Student Loan program.

In FY 89 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and

secondary education funds, about 22 percent of all Federal education support. Students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at Other education level. IHEs received the largest portion from research. IHEs were also the largest recipient for Federal support (33 percent). Most of the off-budget support went to college students and IHEs.

In FY 89 (see table F in appendix), ED was the largest provider of funds for LEAs, SEAs, and Other recipients. The largest provider for Students was off-budget programs administered by the Department of Education. The largest provider for IHEs was the Department of Health and Human Services; for the Federal Government, the Department of Defense; and for the Mixed category of recipients, the Department of Labor.

Table 8A.--Combined Federal programs and off-budget support for education, by level and category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of current dollars]

Year and level	Recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Student	IHE	FED	Mixed	Other
1980 total	$39.1	$10.9	$1.4	$9.0	$11.2	$1.4	$2.5	$2.7
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	.9	1.6	(1)	.7	1.9	(1)
Postsecondary	10.9	---	.1	5.3	3.7	.2	.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(1)	.3	(1)	---	.5	.3	.4
Research	5.8	---	---	---	5.8	---	---	---
Off-budget	4.8	---	.1	2.1	1.6	---	---	.9
1988 total	53.7	11.7	2.9	9.6	17.5	2.1	4.5	5.4
Elementary and secondary	18.6	11.7	1.2	.7	(1)	1.2	3.7	(1)
Postsecondary	10.4	---	.2	4.2	2.8	.2	.5	2.6
Other	3.0	(1)	1.3	(1)	---	.7	.3	.6
Research	11.1	---	---	---	11.1	---	---	---
Off-budget	10.6	---	.2	4.7	3.6	---	---	2.2
1989 total[2] ..	57.9	12.6	3.2	10.2	19.3	2.2	4.7	5.7
Elementary and secondary	19.8	12.6	1.4	.7	.1	1.3	3.7	.1
Postsecondary	11.9	---	.2	4.5	3.7	.2	.5	2.8
Other	3.2	(1)	1.4	(1)	---	.7	.4	.6
Research	11.8	---	---	---	11.8	---	---	---
Off-budget	11.2	---	.2	5.0	3.8	---	---	2.3

[1] Less than $50 million.
[2] Estimated.
---Category not applicable.

Table 8B.--Combined Federal programs and off-budget support for education, by level and category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]

Year and level	Recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Student	IHE	FED	Mixed	Other
1980 total	$58.3	$16.3	$2.0	$13.4	$16.6	$2.1	$3.8	$4.1
Elementary and secondary	23.9	16.3	1.3	2.3	(1)	1.1	2.8	(1)
Postsecondary	16.3	---	.1	7.9	5.6	.3	.5	2.0
Other	2.3	(1)	.5	(1)	---	.7	.4	.6
Research	8.6	---	---	---	8.6	---	---	---
Off-budget	7.2	---	.1	3.2	2.4	---	---	1.5
1988 total	55.9	12.2	3.0	10.0	18.2	2.2	4.6	5.6
Elementary and secondary	19.4	12.2	1.3	.7	(1)	1.3	3.8	(1)
Postsecondary	10.8	---	.2	4.3	2.9	.2	.5	2.7
Other	3.1	(1)	1.4	(1)	---	.7	.3	.6
Research	11.5	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	---
Off-budget	11.0	---	.1	5.0	3.7	---	---	2.2
1989 total[2]..	57.9	12.6	3.2	10.2	19.3	2.2	4.7	5.7
Elementary and secondary	19.8	12.6	1.4	.7	.1	1.3	3.7	.1
Postsecondary	11.9	---	.2	4.5	3.7	.2	.5	2.8
Other	3.2	(1)	1.4	(1)	---	.7	.4	.6
Research	11.8	---	---	---	11.8	---	---	---
Off-budget	11.2	---	.2	5.0	3.7	---	---	2.2

[1] Less than $50 million.
[2] Estimated.
---Category not applicable.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), unpublished tabulations.

Federal Education Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (Federal, State, and local governments, and private) rose from $258.6 billion in FY 80 to an estimated $330.5 billion in FY 89,[3] an increase of 28 percent, after adjustment for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget aid and support for research, increased by 0.4 percent during this period, from $35 billion to $35.1 billion[4]. Federal education support going to elementary and secondary institutions declined 14 percent between FY 80 and FY 89; however, Federal support to higher education institutions increased 16 percent during the same time (in constant dollars). Because of the rise in expenditures of education institutions, the proportion of funding from Federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to almost 11 percent in FY 89. For FY 88 and FY 89, however, the share of Federal support increased.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of Federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 78 percent of their Federal education aid from ED, while LEAs received 57 percent. Most of the rest of the Federal support for LEAs (40 percent) came from the Department of Agriculture (see table F in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 35 percent between FY 80 and FY 89, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, Federal program support for IHEs, after adjustment for inflation, increased about 16 percent and off-budget support for IHEs increased 56 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the Federal government dipped from almost 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 15 percent in FY 89.

The Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education were the largest providers of Federal support for IHEs, accounting for 23 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of the Federal education aid in FY 89. Other major sources of Federal education aid for IHEs were off-budget, 19 percent; Department of Energy, 13 percent; Department of Defense, 11 percent; and the National Science Foundation, with 8 percent. IHEs also received their Federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

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[3] U.S. Department of Education, NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1990.*

[4] These Federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see methodology section.

Table 9A.--Estimated expenditures of education institutions and Federal support,[1] by level and type of Federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of current dollars]

Level of institution and type of Federal support	FY 80		FY 88		FY 89[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1988 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1989 expenditure	
All levels							
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$310.7	100.0	$330.5	100.0	99.5
Federal support	23.5	14.2	32.1	10.3	35.1	10.6	49.6
On-budget support	21.9	13.2	28.6	9.2	31.4	9.5	43.5
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	11.4	3.7	13.1	4.0	50.8
Off-budget support[3]	1.7	1.0	3.7	1.2	4.0	1.2	132.6
Elementary/secondary institutions							
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$187.1	100.0	$199.1	100.0	93.0
Federal support	12.3	11.9	14.6	7.8	15.8	7.9	28.5
On-budget support	12.2	11.9	14.5	7.7	15.6	7.8	27.8
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	8.9	4.7	9.6	4.8	50.3
Off-budget support[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	131.7
Higher education institutions							
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$123.7	100.0	$131.4	100.0	110.4
Federal support	11.2	17.9	17.5	14.1	19.3	14.7	72.9
On-budget support	9.5	15.3	13.9	11.3	15.5	11.8	62.8
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.6	52.2
Off-budget support[3]	1.6	2.6	3.6	2.9	3.8	2.9	132.6

[1] Excludes Federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Non-Federal support generated by Federal programs.

Table 9B.--Estimated expenditures of education institutions and Federal support,[1] by level and type of Federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, and 1989
[In billions of constant FY 89 dollars]

Level of institution and type of Federal support	FY 80		FY 88		FY 89[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1988 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1989 expenditure	
All levels							
Total expenditures	$258.6	100.0	$325.0	100.0	$330.5	100.0	27.8
Federal support	35.0	14.2	33.4	10.3	35.1	10.6	0.4
On-budget support	32.6	13.2	29.7	9.2	31.4	9.5	-3.7
Dept. of Education	12.9	5.2	11.9	3.7	13.1	4.0	1.1
Off-budget support[3]	2.5	1.0	3.9	1.2	4.0	1.2	56.0
Elementary/secondary institutions							
Total expenditures	$161.0	100.0	$195.7	100.0	$199.1	100.0	23.6
Federal support	18.4	11.9	15.2	7.8	15.8	7.9	-13.8
On-budget support	18.2	11.9	15.1	7.7	15.6	7.8	-14.3
Dept. of Education	9.6	6.2	9.2	4.7	9.6	4.8	0.8
Off-budget support[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	55.7
Higher education institutions							
Total expenditures	$97.5	100.0	$129.4	100.0	$131.4	100.0	34.8
Federal support	16.6	17.9	18.2	14.1	19.3	14.7	16.0
On-budget support	14.2	15.3	14.5	11.3	15.5	11.8	9.2
Dept. of Education	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.1
Off-budget support[3]	2.4	2.6	3.7	2.9	3.8	2.9	56.1

[1] Excludes Federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Non-Federal support generated by Federal programs.

NOTE: This table includes only the Federal support passed through local education agencies, State education agencies, elementary and secondary institutions, and postsecondary institutions. Federal programs that do not support regular educational institutions are not included. Examples would be Federal support for libraries, museums, military schools, and cultural activities. Additionally, the Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included on this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the Federal share. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures are adjusted by the Consumer Price Index and data for Federal funds are adjusted by the Federal funds composite deflator. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1989; unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data (see tables D, E, and F in appendix).

Sources and Methodology

Data for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the *Appendix to the Budget of the U.S. Government*, FY 1967 to 1990 editions. Budget offices of other Federal agencies provided information for all other Federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1989. All FY 89 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the Federal agencies contacted and the *Appendix to the Budget of the U.S. Government, 1990*.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals exclude deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some Federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of Federal funds paid to some States and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes. Parts of the funds received by States (in 1980) and localities (throughout the period) under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included, as are portions of Federal funds received by the District of Columbia. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by States and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances*.

All State intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems*. The amount of State revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct State expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

The share of Federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

In the past, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepared annual reports on Federal education program support. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government*. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all Federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from OMB. Off-budget items such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of Federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include them in its annual analysis of Federal education support. Estimated

Federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current Federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by Federal tax provisions. Federal tax expenditures data are from reports prepared under contract ("Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984, and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988") for the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

Recipients' data are estimated based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980*, U.S. Department of Education; and Esther Tron's, "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984"; and the Office of Management and Budget's, *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The recipients data are estimated based on obligations. The recipients' data are estimated and tend to undercount IHEs, students, and LEAs. This is because some of the Federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are Federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the Federal department making the payment, especially when one Federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening State institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a "mixed recipients" category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing Federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal education support for education institutions differ in this report from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1980 the CCD survey had reported $9.5 billion, whereas this report has $12.2 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $8.9 billion, whereas this report has $11.5 billion. There are a large number of reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count Federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (July 1 to June 30) which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the Federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some Federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify Federal money passed through State governments as "Federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and State government-operated institutions such as those for the handicapped are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of Federal financial aid programs, such as GSL and NDSL, are specifically excluded from the "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey. Off-budget support is also excluded. Data on Federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, Federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, (*Historical Tables, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1990)* and the Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, were used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator was used in all the tables and

text except for institution expenditures in table 9B and the text related to expenditures for education institutions where the Consumer Price Index was used instead.

The composite deflator and the Consumer Price Index numbers are:

	Composite deflator	Consumer Price Index*
1965	0.2996	31.2
1970	0.3841	37.8
1975	0.5671	51.8
1980	0.8453	77.6
1981	0.9335	86.6
1982	1.0000	94.1
1983	1.0430	98.2
1984	1.0808	101.8
1985	1.1138	105.8
1986	1.1415	108.8
1987	1.1703	111.2
1988	1.2103	115.8
1989	1.2600	121.2

* The Consumer Price Index is adjusted to a school-year basis (July through June).

Appendix
Tables

Table A.--Education support generated by Federal and federally supported programs, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989
[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total education funds	Federal education funds1/					Non-Federal support generated by Federal programs2/						Estimated Federal tax expenditures for education8/
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Guaranteed student loans3/	Perkins loans4/	Income contingent loans5/	State student incentive grants6/	Work-study programs7/	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Current dollars												
1965	---	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	-$6.2	---	$16.1	---	---	-$22.3	---
1970	---	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	838.8	$770.0	21.0	---	---	47.8	---
1975	---	23,133.2	10,617.2	7,489.2	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,163.7	1,233.0	35.7	---	$20.0	-125.0	---
1980	$52,803.6	34,317.1	16,027.7	10,939.5	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,816.5	4,598.0	31.8	---	76.5	110.2	$13,670.0
1981	60,430.4	36,446.2	15,903.7	12,084.8	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,604.2	7,433.0	20.7	---	76.5	74.0	16,380.0
1982	56,275.8	34,304.7	14,839.2	10,872.8	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,791.1	5,597.0	19.8	---	72.0	102.3	16,180.0
1983	58,206.5	34,719.2	14,527.8	10,753.4	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,762.3	6,562.0	19.8	---	60.0	100.5	16,725.0
1984	60,904.4	36,104.5	15,292.4	10,163.2	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,709.9	7,520.0	17.9	---	76.0	96.0	17,090.0
1985	65,506.3	38,809.4	16,900.8	10,956.5	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,666.9	8,467.0	21.4	---	76.0	102.5	18,030.0
1986	67,548.0	39,745.0	17,049.9	11,065.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,333.0	8,142.0	20.2	---	72.7	98.1	19,470.0
1987	69,620.9	40,969.0	17,533.3	10,077.7	2,819.4	10,538.6	9,471.9	9,272.0	20.9	0.6	76.0	102.5	19,180.0
1988	69,452.7	43,080.6	18,604.6	10,419.1	2,980.2	11,076.7	10,592.1	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	73.0	118.0	15,780.0
1989 9/	---	46,709.9	19,843.1	11,904.2	3,179.3	11,783.4	11,201.5	10,938.0	20.4	1.1	72.0	170.0	---
	Constant fiscal year 1989 dollars10/												
1965	---	22,420.2	8,169.7	5,036.3	1,575.6	7,638.5	-26.0	---	67.8	---	---	-93.8	---
1970	---	41,091.9	19,126.2	11,309.8	3,164.7	7,491.2	2,751.5	2,525.9	68.8	---	---	156.8	---
1975	---	51,398.1	23,589.6	16,639.6	3,573.8	7,595.0	2,585.5	2,739.5	79.2	---	44.4	-277.7	---
1980	78,708.8	51,152.9	23,890.8	16,306.4	2,308.5	8,647.2	7,179.4	6,853.8	47.4	---	114.0	164.3	20,376.4
1981	81,566.4	49,193.6	21,466.2	16,311.6	2,945.4	8,470.4	10,263.8	10,032.8	27.9	---	103.3	99.9	22,109.1
1982	70,907.6	43,223.9	18,697.4	13,699.7	2,513.8	8,312.7	7,296.8	7,052.2	25.0	---	90.7	128.9	20,386.8
1983	70,316.6	41,942.7	17,550.4	12,990.7	2,662.7	8,738.8	8,169.3	7,951.4	24.0	---	72.5	121.4	20,204.7
1984	71,002.5	42,090.7	17,827.9	11,848.3	3,159.8	9,254.8	8,988.2	8,766.8	20.9	---	88.6	111.9	19,923.6
1985	74,104.8	43,903.6	19,119.2	12,394.6	2,384.2	10,005.5	9,804.5	9,578.4	24.2	---	86.0	116.0	20,396.7
1986	74,560.2	43,870.9	18,819.9	12,214.4	2,892.0	9,944.6	9,198.1	8,987.2	22.3	---	80.2	108.3	21,491.2
1987	74,957.1	44,109.1	18,877.1	10,850.1	3,035.5	11,346.4	10,197.9	9,982.7	22.5	0.6	81.8	110.4	20,650.1
1988	72,304.7	44,849.6	19,368.6	10,847.0	3,102.5	11,531.6	11,027.1	10,806.2	21.5	0.5	76.0	122.8	16,428.0
1989 9/	---	46,709.9	19,843.1	11,904.2	3,179.3	11,783.4	11,201.5	10,938.0	20.4	1.1	72.0	170.0	---

1/On-budget support includes Federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

2/Off-budget support is also known as non-Federal support for education generated by Federal programs.

3/New student loans guaranteed by the Federal Government and disbursed to borrowers.

4/Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the Federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

5/Student loans created from institutional matching funds (at least 1/9 of the Federal contribution). This is a demonstration project which has unsubsidized interest rates.

6/State matching grants.

7/Estimated employer contributions to student earnings (amount of aid for students less appropriations).

8/Tax expenditures are the difference between current Federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by Federal tax provisions.

9/Estimated.

10/Data adjusted by the Composite Deflator prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

---Data not available.

NOTE.--To the extent possible, Federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Negative numbers are indicated in parentheses. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, fiscal years 1967 to 1990 and Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1989; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984" and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 84 to FY 88," by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared May 1989.)

Table B.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989

(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	$5,331,016	$12,526,499	$23,133,209	$34,317,114	$36,446,220	$34,304,650	$34,719,182	$36,104,529	$38,809,409	$39,744,958	$40,988,970	$43,080,553	$46,709,926
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,356	13,137,785	15,081,802	14,109,272	14,585,825	15,534,737	16,701,085	17,740,051	18,679,827	19,328,918	20,633,914
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,487	4,552,071	4,107,473	4,340,869	4,618,372	4,782,274	5,041,317	5,189,779	5,482,414	5,811,289
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,987	135,561	61,869	60,150	55,090	55,160	55,114	84,813	38,898	38,743	15,480
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,580,301	1,795,042	2,097,256	2,487,597	2,625,148	3,119,213	3,354,588	3,695,617	3,388,810	3,677,512
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	784,678	1,805,558	1,788,314	1,751,803	1,933,068	2,042,881	2,247,822	2,181,381	2,258,798	2,388,037	2,443,244
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,798,854	3,520,350	5,437,542	5,979,973	5,453,996	4,804,004	4,735,554	5,104,429	5,088,910	5,882,270	6,233,820	6,424,735
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	-52,788	5,314	4,808	989	2,158	2,000	436	342	463	455	556
Department of the Interior	170,068	190,975	300,191	440,547	424,568	478,030	484,314	576,779	549,479	454,273	485,922	527,657	547,013
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	80,721	59,310	57,890	68,700	62,282	68,802	72,191	79,815	83,477	88,091
Department of Labor	230,041	424,484	1,103,935	1,862,738	2,129,864	1,799,315	1,833,392	1,755,839	1,948,685	1,976,980	2,258,631	2,313,773	2,322,781
Department of State	64,200	58,742	89,433	25,188	27,239	21,181	23,813	23,086	23,820	23,401	24,288	38,589	43,231
Department of Transportation	---	27,534	52,290	54,712	80,928	75,404	82,139	83,931	82,035	68,214	74,360	78,031	88,089
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,483	287,468	286,980	287,300	287,905	290,278	41,257	18,279	32,958	45,974
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	2,308,895	1,978,872	1,872,348	1,445,049	1,299,849	1,055,948	1,002,109	966,549	927,362
Other agencies and programs													
ACTION programs	---	---	7,081	2,833	2,752	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,781	1,388	3,388	4,110	4,190
Agency for International Development	83,329	88,034	78,898	178,770	155,542	205,177	173,629	236,983	198,807	198,829	240,627	234,488	220,995
Appalachian Regional Commission	---	37,838	45,786	19,032	16,250	7,436	2,855	4,919	4,206	8,582	3,240	3,490	3,800
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	81,473	91,785	97,526	97,395	107,340	101,844	126,942	122,366	119,881
Environmental Protection Agency	---	19,448	33,875	41,083	52,210	87,798	43,557	43,700	60,521	69,718	67,465	60,688	62,868
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	290	290	1,948	2,201	2,695	1,145	321	1,828	290	290	290	290
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	38,400	37,300	44,200	50,894	---	---	---	---	---
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	---	---	---	-1,895	699	1,827	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441	2,717	2,815	2,999
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,200	10,125
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	---	---	---	2,294	-44	1,807	2,364	1,611	2,236	235	3,225	2,274	3,015
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,786	151,871	144,131	144,911	154,198	164,080	169,310	168,130	180,835	180,505	189,101
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,386	197,901	255,511	251,184	369,105	367,763	354,528	487,624	490,948	787,391	882,229	930,395
National Archives and Records Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,118	55,252	59,521	66,153	75,687
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	---	---	449	2,090	741	638	681	733	723	781	512	522	1,018
National Endowment for the Arts	---	340	4,754	5,220	5,302	4,823	4,701	5,197	5,536	5,188	5,364	5,550	5,750
National Endowment for the Humanities	---	8,459	63,955	142,586	144,366	115,818	123,315	127,571	125,671	121,125	124,407	125,230	136,980
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	839,554	854,665	907,917	1,035,746	1,147,115	1,147,273	1,270,415	1,310,630	1,616,421
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	---	---	7,093	32,590	41,309	38,150	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472	29,178	25,880	29,603
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	18,619	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	4,853	5,215	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191	6,545	5,393	7,266
United States Arms Control Agency	---	100	---	661	367	184	157	---	395	278	3,244	2,615	2,315
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	73,596	77,185	86,556	83,768	143,007	170,514	179,852	189,484	200,279
United States Institute of Peace	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	4,083	3,476	7,730
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,913	990	1,163	40	296	1,300	432	715	1,666	2,188	2,109

1/Estimated.

---Data not available or not applicable

NOTE.--To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Negative numbers are indicated in parentheses. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, fiscal years 1967 to 1990; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1989; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1989.)

Table C.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total, all programs	$5,331,016	$12,526,499	$23,133,209	$34,317,114	$38,809,409	$39,744,958	$40,968,970	$43,080,553	$46,709,928
Elementary/secondary education programs	$1,942,577	$5,830,442	$10,617,195	$16,027,686	$16,900,794	$17,049,940	$17,533,254	$18,604,602	$19,843,080
Department of Education2/	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	7,551,973	7,554,487	8,098,436	8,853,527
Grants for the disadvantaged	---	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	3,404,687	3,209,923	4,027,559	4,226,379
Impact aid program	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	684,311	704,197	707,539	721,432
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	618,850	889,478	443,468	982,758
Indian education	---	---	40,036	93,365	82,328	62,067	39,638	18,339	63,774
Bilingual education	---	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	119,601	141,483	159,746	159,392
Education for the handicapped	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,627,894	1,339,241	1,465,985	1,871,745
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,034,563	1,230,527	1,275,800	828,047
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	4,428,143	4,562,093	4,806,766	5,171,618
Child nutrition programs	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	3,819,734	4,044,830	4,286,242	4,628,715
Agricultural Marketing Service--commodities3/	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	344,350	350,118	349,670	350,900
Special milk program	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	15,267	15,446	18,342	20,043
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	248,792	151,699	152,512	171,960
Department of Commerce	---	---	---	54,816	---	---	---	---	---
Local public works program--school facilities4/	---	---	---	54,816	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	903,493	861,393	988,265	1,063,810
Junior ROTC	---	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	58,600	57,440	45,300	47,200
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	691,437	664,941	773,810	835,842
Section VI schools5/	---	---	---	---	162,588	153,456	139,012	169,155	180,768
Department of Energy6/	100	200	300	77,633	23,031	21,385	12,061	12,931	13,050
Energy conservation for school buildings7/	---	---	---	77,240	22,731	21,000	11,761	12,611	12,700
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	300	385	300	320	350
Department of Health and Human Services8/	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,531,059	1,455,315	1,555,542	1,651,324	1,675,000
Head Start9/	---	---	403,900	735,000	1,075,059	1,040,315	1,130,542	1,206,324	1,235,000
Social security student benefits10/	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	415,000	425,000	445,000	440,000
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	308,089	344,183	379,645	409,009
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds:									
Payments to States--estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	98,606	87,437	92,227	104,420
Payments to counties--estimated education share	10,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	59,016	5,615	36,455	34,922	42,891
Indian Education:									
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,265	181,235	195,994	231,512	238,108
Johnson-O'Malley assistance11/	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	22,053	22,824	20,400	23,000
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	485	580	1,473	584	590
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	39,684	44,531	50,679	55,734
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in Federal prison	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	8,744	8,744	8,679	7,051
Inmate programs12/	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	30,940	35,787	42,000	48,683

Table C.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	1,976,619	2,258,199	2,309,330	2,318,330
Job Corps13/	---	---	175,000	469,800	604,748	632,619	678,599	689,000	698,000
Training programs--estimated funds for education programs14/	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,344,000	1,579,600	1,620,330	1,620,330
Department of Transportation15/	---	45	50	60	60	60	55	50	60
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation--Coast Guard personnel16/	---	45	50	60	60	60	55	50	60
Department of the Treasury	32	---	847,139	935,903	273,728	25,085	---	---	---
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing--17/									
State18/	---	---	475,224	525,019	---	---	---	---	---
Local	---	---	371,915	410,884	273,728	25,085	---	---	---
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation--Coast Guard personnel16/	32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs19/	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	251,782	235,297	196,159	174,702
Noncollegiate and job training programs20/	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	137,805	119,702	76,367	61,146
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans21/	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	103,159	105,947	112,058	107,010
Dependents' education22/	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	10,818	9,648	7,734	6,546
Other agencies:									
Appalachian Regional Commission23/	---	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,092	4,632	2,870	2,440	2,600
National Endowment for the Arts24/	---	---	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,060	4,099	4,350	4,650
Arts in education	---	---	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,060	4,099	4,350	4,650
National Endowment for the Humanities25/	---	20	149	330	321	460	352	826	830
Office of Economic Opportunity26/	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	---	---	---	---	---	---
Head Start27/	96,400	325,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other elementary and secondary programs28/	20,000	42,809	16,612	---	---	---	---	---	---
Job Corps29/	34,000	144,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Youth Corps--and other training programs30/	31,000	553,368	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)31/	1,393	6,498	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	79,160	98,092	103,400	100,160

Table C.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Postsecondary education programs	1,197,511	3,447,697	7,489,162	10,939,494	10,956,452	11,065,646	10,077,703	10,419,100	11,904,175
Department of Education2/	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	8,444,924	7,438,674	8,247,103	9,622,943
Student financial assistance32/	---	---	---	3,682,789	4,162,695	4,585,210	4,779,817	5,219,916	5,791,993
Guaranteed student loans32/	---	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,534,795	3,322,734	2,548,179	2,779,304	2,938,314
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	404,511	402,035	419,105	411,775	604,654
Facilities--loans and insurance33/	3,588	114,199	16,292	-19,031	5,307	1,920	-84,866	-43,282	-47,905
College housing loans34/	---	---	---	14,082	-164,061	-73,992	-558,178	-372,778	26,971
Educational activities overseas	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	-1,413	-8	233	506
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	171,729	299,085	224,781	270,118
National Technical Institute for the Deaf35/	---	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	36,701	35,540	27,154	38,292
Department of Agriculture	---	---	6,450	10,453	17,741	16,877	16,877	27,799	27,799
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute36/	---	---	6,450	10,453	17,741	16,877	16,877	27,799	27,799
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,163	2,207	2,061	2,420	2,420
Sea Grant Program37/	---	---	1,886	3,123	2,163	2,207	2,061	2,420	2,420
Merchant Marine Academy38/	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	---	---	---	---	---
State marine schools38/	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Defense39/	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	1,068,300	1,079,768	573,400	607,800
Tuition assistance for military personnel	---	57,500	86,800	(40/)	77,100	89,700	111,368	134,500	144,400
Service academies41/	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	214,500	223,700	109,100	114,500
Senior ROTC	---	108,100	116,500	(40/)	354,000	362,000	382,440	179,200	197,200
Professional development education42/	---	77,800	90,300	(40/)	414,200	402,100	362,260	150,600	151,700
Department of Energy6/	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	18,051	19,225	22,609	23,955
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	5,714	9,859	13,571	15,443
Teacher development projects43/	---	---	---	1,400	---	---	---	---	---
Graduate traineeship programs44/	---	---	---	---	---	52	-4	-26	-26
Energy conservation for buildings--higher education7/	---	---	---	53,501	12,705	11,815	8,500	7,746	7,100
Minority honors vocational training45/	---	---	---	---	150	230	390	598	598
Honors research program45/	---	---	---	---	120	240	480	720	840
Department of Health and Human Services8/	469,223	981,483	1,531,775	2,235,670	298,161	274,581	283,551	271,497	280,311
Health professions training programs	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	198,004	202,710	210,404	210,957
Indian health manpower46/	---	---	---	7,187	5,577	4,750	7,018	5,998	5,977
National Health Service Corps scholarships	---	---	1,206	70,667	2,268	2,130	2,277	4,100	7,900
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	8,383	9,900	9,718	10,095
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	46,216	61,075	40,726	44,854
Health teaching facilities47/	---	---	353	3,078	739	15,098	571	551	528
Social security postsecondary students' benefits48/	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	---	---	---	---
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	220,744	114,199	-55,418	---	---	---	---	---	---
College housing loans34/	220,744	114,199	-55,418	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table C.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	109,744	108,386	113,661	117,990
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts--estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	55,733	49,421	52,117	59,020
Indian programs:									
Continuing education49/	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	24,167	25,986	30,822	28,594
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	29,844	32,979	30,722	30,376
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	---	---	---	---	4,120	7,350
Educational Exchange50/	53,420	30,850	50,347	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	---	---	---	---	---	---
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soviet-East European Research and Training51/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,120	7,350
Department of Transportation15/	---	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	44,074	47,226	44,998	64,781
Merchant Marine Academy38/	---	---	---	---	19,898	19,505	20,476	20,579	20,587
State marine schools52/	---	---	---	---	19,777	8,363	12,073	7,961	27,576
Coast Guard Academy16/	---	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	11,845	10,086	10,810	10,675
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers53/	---	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	3,807	3,978	5,084	5,477
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel16/	---	200	250	300	538	554	613	564	466
Department of the Treasury	8,208	---	268,605	296,750	---	---	---	---	---
General revenue sharing--estimated State share to higher education17/18/	---	---	268,605	296,750	---	---	---	---	---
Coast Guard Academy16/	6,815	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers53/	1,293	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel16/	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs19/	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	803,166	764,561	768,090	750,360
Vietnam-era veterans54/	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	694,217	514,476	411,967	345,242	253,330
College student support	---	---	---	1,560,081	679,953	504,290	403,527	337,568	246,583
Work-study	---	---	---	19,893	14,264	10,186	8,440	7,674	6,747
Service persons college support55/	---	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	30,707	28,410	33,472	30,799
Post-Vietnam veterans56/	---	---	---	922	82,554	121,929	171,752	203,262	210,270
All-volunteer-force educational assistance57/	---	---	---	---	196	24,171	45,688	73,731	151,091
Veterans58/	---	---	---	---	---	2	107	8,386	46,091
Reservists59/	---	---	---	---	196	24,169	45,581	65,345	105,000
Veteran dependents' education60/	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	111,883	106,744	100,883	92,870
Payments to State education agencies61/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,500	12,000
Other agencies:									
Appalachian Regional Commission23/	---	4,105	2,545	1,751	0	1,950	278	1,050	1,000
National Endowment for the Humanities25/	---	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	42,346	48,679	47,601	53,270
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	74,151	85,494	97,466	135,393
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	74,151	85,494	97,466	135,393
Sea Grant Program37/	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table C.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States Information Agency62/	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	148,483	162,896	166,705	180,279
Educational and cultural affairs	---	---	---	49,546	21,079	23,008	24,312	29,724	29,937
Educational and cultural exchange programs63/	---	---	---	---	101,529	125,246	138,039	136,646	149,838
Educational exchange activities, international	---	---	---	1,549	1,433	229	545	335	504
Information center and library activities64/	7,512	8,423	9,405	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,351	17,310	14,566	15,400
Harry S Truman scholarship fund65/	---	---	---	-1,895	1,332	2,441	2,717	2,815	2,999
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation66/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,200	10,125
Other education programs	374,652	964,719	1,608,478	1,548,730	2,107,588	2,620,021	2,819,407	2,980,155	3,179,264
Department of Education2/	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,173,055	1,674,171	1,825,754	1,938,998	2,076,965
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	263,216	285,296	295,615	328,231
Libraries	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	96,406	129,062	101,202	121,265
Rehabilitative services and handicapped research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,311,485	1,405,357	1,536,905	1,618,193
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	3,031	5,989	5,234	9,126
Trust funds	---	---	---	27	-23	33	50	42	150
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	336,375	322,599	330,866	342,523	347,090
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	311,132	322,095	330,164	333,571
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	11,467	8,771	12,359	13,519
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	---	---	---	---	---
Maritime Administration: Training for private sector employees38/	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Health and Human Services8/	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	59,306	59,770	62,060	72,425
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	59,306	59,770	62,060	72,425
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban mass transportation--managerial training grants67/	512	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	27,412	26,293	26,361	26,324
FBI National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	3,946	4,408	5,385	9,127
FBI--Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	9,756	8,984	9,995	10,612
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	68	0	142	1
National Institute of Corrections68/	---	---	31,312	10,277	11,025	13,642	12,901	10,839	6,584
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	23,371	23,856	33,308	34,695
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	23,371	23,856	33,308	34,695
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange50/	4,385	4,815	7,363	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table C.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of Transportation15/	---	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	1,865	1,895	1,737	1,390
Highways training and education grants69/	---	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	---	---	---	---
Maritime Administration:									
Training for private sector employees38/	---	---	---	---	1,135	1,143	1,291	1,517	1,197
Urban mass transportation--managerial training grants67/	---	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	722	604	220	193
Federal Aviation Administration70/									
Air traffic controllers second career program71/	---	---	6,000	6,300	---	---	---	---	---
Department of the Treasury	---	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	15,982	19,110	32,768	45,541
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center72/	---	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	15,982	19,110	32,768	45,541
Other agencies:									
ACTION73/	---	---	7,045	2,833	1,761	1,368	3,368	4,110	4,190
Estimated education funds74/	---	---	7,045	2,833	1,761	1,368	3,368	4,110	4,190
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	154,627	186,175	193,115	175,726
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	126,132	152,332	160,051	135,308
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	28,495	33,843	33,064	40,418
Appalachian Regional Commission23/	---	572	1,574	8,124	113	0	92	0	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency75/	---	290	290	281	405	290	290	290	290
Estimated architect/engineer student development program76/	---	40	40	31	155	40	40	40	40
Estimated other training programs77/	---	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
General Services Administration:78/									
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	---	---	---	---	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission79/	---	---	---	2,294	2,236	235	3,225	2,274	3,015
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	166,130	160,835	160,505	189,101
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	126,747	124,878	122,356	147,485
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	35,460	33,813	36,245	35,944
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	2,372	809	405	159
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	1,551	1,335	1,49[illegible]	5,513
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:									
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,800	1,900	2,250	2,400	2,500
National Archives and Records Administration:80/									
Libraries and other archival activities	---	---	---	---	52,118	55,252	59,521	65,153	75,687
National Endowment for the Arts24/	---	340	1,068	231	1,137	1,128	1,295	1,200	1,100
National Endowment for the Humanities25/	---	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	78,319	75,376	76,803	82,880
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science81/	---	---	449	2,090	723	781	512	522	1,018

Table C.--Federal funds for education and related programs, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1989--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	6,191	6,545	5,393	7,266
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	2,341	2,506	1,223	2,000
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	662	731	656	698
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	---	---	1,006	1,473	2,546	3,188	3,308	3,514	4,568
United States Information Agency--Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange50/	---	---	---	15,115	18,966	20,531	16,756	22,759	20,000
United States Institute of Peace82/	---	---	---	---	---	230	4,083	3,476	7,730
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of Federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	8,333	11,540	4,400	4,331
Research programs at universities and related institutions83/	1,816,276	2,283,641	3,418,374	5,801,204	8,844,575	9,009,351	10,538,606	11,076,697	11,783,410
Department of Education84/	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	68,983	60,912	42,379	80,479
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	273,698	279,943	305,326	264,782
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,951	62,406	36,835	36,323	13,060
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,382,795	1,754,456	1,805,145	2,005,902
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,141,955	2,225,513	2,332,497	2,406,239
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	3,309,708	3,983,407	4,248,739	4,396,999
Department of Housing and Urban Development	---	510	2,650	5,314	438	342	463	455	556
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	36,440	33,353	34,351	20,015
Department of Justice	---	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	5,095	8,991	6,437	4,033
Department of Labor	---	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	341	432	4,443	4,451
Department of State	---	8,220	10,973	188	29	30	432	1,171	1,186
Department of Transportation	---	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	20,215	25,184	31,246	31,858
Department of the Treasury	---	---	---	226	388	190	169	190	433
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	1,000	2,251	2,300	2,300
ACTION	---	---	36	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agency for International Development	---			77,063	56,960	44,302	54,652	41,351	45,269
Environmental Protection Agency	---	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	69,718	67,465	60,688	62,898
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---		---	1,665	1,423	---	---	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	489,048	785,141	879,829	927,895
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,073,122	1,184,921	1,213,164	1,481,028
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	---	---	7,093	32,590	30,261	27,472	29,176	25,880	29,603
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	---	100	---	661	395	276	3,244	2,615	2,315
U.S. Information Agency	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	---
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,913	990	432	715	1,666	2,168	2,109

Footnotes for Table C

1 Estimated.

2 The U.S. Department of Education became a department May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

3 These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

4 This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in fiscal year 1984 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.

5 This program was funded by the Department of Education in FYs 65 through 81 in the "Impact Aid" program. This program provides for education of dependents of Federal employees residing on Federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

6 The U.S. Department of Energy became a department in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission.

7 This program was established in 1979. Funds were appropriated for this program in FY 80.

8 The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

9 The Head Start program was in the Office of Economic Opportunity Agency, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

10 After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

11 This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

12 This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in Federal prisons.

13 The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

14 Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

15 The U.S. Department of Transportation became a department in 1967.

16 This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

17 This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

18 The States' share of revenue-sharing funds was not spent on education in FYs 81 through 86.

19 The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, became a department March 1989.

20 This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the "Veterans Job Training Program" for service persons and veterans.

21 This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

22 This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

23 This agency was established March 9, 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

24 This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 were appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

25 This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

26 The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study; and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970's. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

27 Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

28 Most of these program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

29 The Job Corps program funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

30 These program funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

31 These funds were appropriated to the Action Agency in 1972.

32 Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

33 Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

34 This program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in fiscal year 1979.

35 First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

36 The first year program funds were appropriated for Tuskeegee Institute was 1972.

37 The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the coastal and marine resources of the Nation. One of the objectives is to provide trained personnel to utilize and manage these resources. This program was in the National Science Foundation and transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce October 1970. Appropriations began in 1968.

38 This program was transferred to the Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97-31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

39 The Department of Defense funds for FYs 88 and 89 are lower than previous years because they exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

40 Included in total above.

41 Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

42 Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

43 No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

44 This program receives funds periodically.

45 The first year of appropriations for this program was FY 84.

46 This program did not exist until FY 76. Money was first awarded in 1978.

47 The amount reported in FY 83 was large because of a loan default.

48 Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

49 Includes adult education, tribally controlled community colleges, and other postsecondary schools.

50 This program was transferred to the International Communication Agency (ICA) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the United States Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) and the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the ICA became the U.S.I.A.

51 This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

52 This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97-31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce. The estimated 1989 outlays are much higher because of the replacement of one of the training ships.

53 Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

54 Includes Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977.

55 Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

56 Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the Department of Defense (DOD). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of $2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. As Veterans Administration funds are not appropriated for this program, these data represent obligations.

57 Public Law 98-525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: An assistance program for veterans who enter active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, and ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

58 Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the Veterans Administration pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the Department of Defense (DOD). Legislation is being proposed to fund the "basic benefit" allowance through the DOD rather than through the "readjustment benefits" appropriation. The Veterans Administration would continue to administer the program.

59 Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the Department of Transportation (DOT), when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the Veterans Administration administers it.

Footnotes for Table C--Continued

60 Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

61 These payments have been made to State education agencies for years but they were not available as a separate budget item until FY 88.

62 The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

63 This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80 through 83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

64 This program was combined with the "educational and cultural affairs" program in FY 77.

65 Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

66 Public Laws 99-500 and 99-591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations for this program was fiscal year 1988.

67 This program was transferred to the Department of Transportation in fiscal year 1968 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968.

68 This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. Fiscal year 1975 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

69 Appropriations for this program began in FY 70 and closed in FY 85. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91-605.

70 The Federal Aviation Administration was an independent agency, and was transferred to the Department of Transportation in fiscal year 1967.

71 Appropriations for this program began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

72 First year of appropriations for this program was FY 70.

73 This agency was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

74 These programs included the Service Learning Programs, University Year for Action, Youth Challenge Program, and the National Student Volunteer Program in fiscal year 1975. In fiscal years 1980 to 1984, programs included were the University Year for Action, Young Volunteers for Action, and National Service Learning programs. In fiscal years 1985 and 1986, the program included was the Service Learning Programs, and in fiscal years 1987 to 1989, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program.

75 The Federal Emergency Management Agency became an agency March 25, 1979, representing a combination of about five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration.

76 First year of appropriations for this program was FY 68.

77 First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design, and Multi-Protection Design Summer Institute. These numbers have stayed consistent because the number of participants in these programs has gone down.

78 This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

79 This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations for this program began in FY 78.

80 The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

81 This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91-345.

82 This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

83 Includes Federal funds for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. Obligation amounts are reported. FYs 88 and 89 are estimated.

84 Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 89 include outlays of the National Institute of Education and the National Center for Education Statistics.

---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.--Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations. Negative numbers are indicated in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 1990; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1989; and unpublished data obtained from Federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 1989.)

Table D.--Estimated Federal support for education and related programs, by agency and type of recipient: Fiscal year 1980
[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total, program funds and non-Federal funds	$39,133.6	$10,938.3	$1,374.0	$9,019.0	$11,167.3	$1,381.6	$2,515.6	$2,737.7
Total program funds - on-budget	$34,317.1	$10,938.3	$1,292.1	$6,890.1	$9,549.0	$1,381.6	$2,515.6	$1,750.3
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	---	226.9	7.5	---	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	---	---	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.8	---	187.5	788.0	444.9	109.9	---
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	---	0.8	1,527.1	---	0.4	---
Department of Health and Human Services	5,437.5	73.5	---	1,485.4	3,057.3	37.8	783.6	---
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	---	---	---	5.3	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	---
Department of Justice	60.7	---	---	---	9.2	51.5	---	---
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	---
Department of State	25.2	---	---	---	0.2	25.0	---	---
Department of Transportation	54.7	---	---	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	---
Department of Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	---	---	297.0	14.6	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	---	---	2,349.6	1.6	---	---	---
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	---	---	---	2.3	---	0.5	---
Agency for International Development	176.8	---	---	---	77.1	---	---	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	---	---	---	1.8	---	17.3	---
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	---	---	13.1	---	3.0	---
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	---	---	---	41.1	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	---	---	---	0.2	---	1.5	0.2
General Services Administration	34.8	---	---	---	---	34.8	---	---
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	-1.9	---	---	---	---	---	-1.9	---
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	---
Library of Congress	151.9	---	---	---	---	151.9	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	---	---	---	254.6	---	0.9	---
National Archives and Records Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	5.2	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	---	---	---	---	---	142.6	---
National Science Foundation	808.4	---	---	32.3	772.9	---	3.2	---
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	---	---	---	32.6	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	---	---	---	---	0.4	4.8	---
United States Arms Control Agency	0.7	---	---	---	0.7	---	---	---
United States Information Agency	66.2	---	---	15.1	---	49.5	1.5	---
United States Institute of Peace	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other agencies	1.0	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	---
Non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs - off-budget	4,816.5	---	81.9	2,128.9	1,618.3	---	---	987.4

---Data not available or not applicable
NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; Budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analysis; and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared October 1989.)

Table E --Estimated Federal support for education and related programs, by agency and type of recipient: Fiscal year 1988
[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutes of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total, program funds and non-federal funds	$53,672.7	$11,726.1	$2,920.2	$9,589.8	$17,481.6	$2,108.0	$4,465.1	$5,381.8
Total program funds - on-budget	$43,080.6	$11,726.1	$2,740.1	$4,908.1	$13,922.7	$2,108.0	$4,465.1	$3,210.4
Department of Education	18,326.9	6,637.0	2,234.6	3,103.4	2,519.5	319.4	836.6	2,676.3
Department of Agriculture	5,482.4	4,751.3	55.4	---	333.1	12.4	---	330.2
Department of Commerce	38.7	---	---	---	38.7	---	---	---
Department of Defense	3,366.8	45.3	---	178.8	1,940.0	1,052.1	150.6	---
Department of Energy	2,368.0	12.6	---	0.6	2,353.8	---	1.0	---
Department of Health and Human Services	6,233.6	120.6	---	521.3	4,361.1	62.1	1,168.5	---
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.5	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	527.7	55.9	92.2	30.7	86.5	231.5	30.8	---
Department of Justice	83.5	---	---	---	6.4	77.0	---	---
Department of Labor	2,313.8	---	346.4	---	4.4	---	1,962.9	---
Department of State	38.6	---	---	---	3.2	33.3	---	2.1
Department of Transportation	78.0	---	---	0.3	31.5	31.4	6.8	8.0
Department of Treasury	33.0	---	---	---	0.2	32.8	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs	966.5	---	11.5	952.7	2.3	---	---	---
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	4.1	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	---
Agency for International Development	234.5	---	---	---	41.4	---	---	193.1
Appalachian Regional Commission	3.5	---	---	---	1.1	---	2.4	---
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	122.4	103.4	---	---	14.6	---	4.4	---
Environmental Protection Agency	60.7	---	---	---	60.7	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	0.3	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.2
General Services Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.8	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	13.2	---	---	---	---	---	13.2	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	---
Library of Congress	160.5	---	---	---	---	160.5	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	882.2	---	---	---	879.8	---	2.4	---
National Archives and Records Administration	65.2	---	---	---	---	65.2	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	5.6	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	125.2	---	---	---	---	---	125.2	---
National Science Foundation	1,310.6	---	---	97.5	1,213.2	---	---	---
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25.9	---	---	---	25.9	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institute	5.4	---	---	---	---	0.7	4.7	---
United States Arms Control Agency	2.6	---	---	---	2.6	---	---	---
United States Information Agency	189.5	---	---	22.8	---	29.7	137.0	---
United States Institute of Peace	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	---
Other agencies	2.2	---	---	---	2.2	---	---	---
Non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs - off-budget	10,592.1	---	180.1	4,681.7	3,558.9	---	---	2,171.4

---Data not available or not applicable
NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; Budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analysis; and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared October 1989.)

Table F.--Estimated Federal support for education and related programs, By agency and type of recipient: Fiscal year 1989
[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutes of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total program funds and non-Federal funds	$57,911.4	$12,634.2	$3,184.1	$10,199.0	$19,311.1	$2,210.2	$4,655.5	$5,717.8
Total program funds - on-budget	$46,709.9	$12,634.2	$2,993.7	$5,247.9	$15,547.4	$2,210.2	$4,655.5	$3,421.5
Department of Education	20,633.9	7,169.3	2,472.8	3,435.2	3,450.2	266.0	960.7	2,879.8
Department of Agriculture	5,811.3	5,114.9	56.8	---	292.6	13.5	---	333.6
Department of Commerce	15.5	---	---	---	15.5	---	---	---
Department of Defense	3,677.5	47.2	---	194.7	2,152.8	1,131.1	151.7	---
Department of Energy	2,443.2	12.7	---	0.6	2,428.8	---	1.2	---
Department of Health and Human Services	6,424.7	123.5	---	518.3	4,512.0	72.4	1,198.6	---
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.6	---	---	---	0.6	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	547.0	66.5	104.4	30.4	79.0	238.1	28.6	---
Department of Justice	86.1	---	---	---	4.0	82.1	---	---
Department of Labor	2,322.8	---	347.7	---	4.5	---	1,970.6	---
Department of State	43.2	---	---	---	5.1	34.7	---	3.5
Department of Transportation	98.1	---	---	0.3	32.1	31.3	6.9	27.6
Department of Treasury	46.0	---	---	---	0.4	45.5	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs	927.4	---	12	913.1	2.3	---	---	---
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	---
Agency for International Development	221.0	---	---	---	45.3	---	---	175.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	3.6	---	---	---	1.0	---	2.6	---
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	119.9	100.2	---	---	15.4	---	4.3	---
Environmental Protection Agency	62.9	---	---	---	62.9	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	0.3	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.2
General Services Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	10.1	---	---	---	---	---	10.1	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---
Library of Congress	189.1	---	---	---	---	189.1	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	930.4	---	---	---	927.9	---	2.5	---
National Archives and Records Administration	75.7	---	---	---	---	75.7	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	5.8	---	---	---	---	---	5.8	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	137.0	---	---	---	---	---	137.0	---
National Science Foundation	1,616.4	---	---	135.4	1,481.0	---	---	---
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	29.6	---	---	---	29.6	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institute	7.3	---	---	---	---	0.7	6.6	---
United States Arms Control Agency	2.3	---	---	---	2.3	---	---	---
United States Information Agency	200.3	---	---	20.0	---	29.9	150.3	---
United States Institute of Peace	7.7	---	---	---	---	---	7.7	---
Other agencies	2.1	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---
Non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs - off-budget	11,201.5	---	190.4	4,951.1	3,763.7	---	---	2,296.3

---Data not available or not applicable
NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analysis; and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years, and unpublished data. (This table was prepared October 1989.)

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